

2. Plaintiff's Objections (ECF No. 194) are **OVERRULED**, because I have determined that the Report's conclusion and recommended disposition are correct even in light of the factual discrepancies and legal arguments Plaintiff asserts in his objections;¹

3. Defendants' Objections (ECF No. 192) are **OVERRULED**, because the findings and conclusions to which they object have no bearing on my conclusion that the Plaintiff failed to present evidence to establish a required element of his claims;

4. Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 119) under 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), regarding the Plaintiff's failure to exhaust administrative remedies before bringing this action as required under 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), is **DENIED** as moot and without prejudice, based on my determination that Defendants are entitled to judgment on the merits; and

¹ Plaintiff asserts that his inability to present medical evidence arose from the magistrate judge's refusal to require these defendants, who are not medical providers, to produce for Plaintiff copies of his medical records and her refusal to grant his request for appointment of a medical expert to evaluate his condition and testify on his behalf. I affirm these rulings by the magistrate judge. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). Plaintiff's in forma pauperis status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b) allows him to proceed without prepayment of the filing fee, to have the court accomplish service of process on the Defendants, and to have the transcript prepared at government expense for the court's use to resolve his claims. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b), (c) & (d). These services have been provided. The statute, however, does not authorize the court to order, at government expense, the development of an indigent litigant's evidence, by appointment of a medical expert or any other means.

5. A separate Judgment will be entered forthwith, concluding this case.

ENTER: September 8, 2014

/s/ James P. Jones
United States District Judge